Office Memorandum • United States Government

то

Mr. Ladd

FROM

J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT:

TRYCVÉ LIE

DATE: July 15, 1947

Mr.	Tolson	
Mr.	E. A. Tamm .	•
Mr.	Clegg	
Mr.	Glavin	
Mr.	Ladd_	
Mr.	Nichols_	
Mr.	Rosen	
	Tracy	
Mr.	Carson	
Mr.	Egan	
Mr.	Gurnea	
Mr.	Harbo	
100	Hondon	

Pennington

Your attention is directed to the information appearing in the attached letter, which was observed by Supervisor Yeagley in reviewing old files and related data in connection with the preparation of the Brief.

You will note that while we have no specific information at this time to establish the point, there are indications that prior to August 8, 1921, Trygve Lie may have been connected in Norway with Communist elements or with a Communist publishing house.

At first glance, it would appear that we might be investigating Trygve Lie and, accordingly, it would appear that we should obtain clearance from the State Department before conducting any inquiry. However, while the letter to New York is designed primarily to determine the significance of Lie's name appearing in the documents found at 170 Bleeker Street, New York City, I do not construe this in any sense of the word as an investigation of Lie and, consequently, I think the letter should go forth without any referral to the State Department. After New York conducts the discreet investigation in an endeavor to run this thing out, the information will then be made available to the State Department for its information and any action it deems apropos.

35 202 622-19 W

JPC:EW

ALL EXPORMATION CONTAINED

MERRIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/28/95 By SP9 A6/dmi

#1 90-1267 (Per relace)

(190-15457-EBF 9)

D/00 - 351653 - 1 15 JUL 23 1947

Washington, D. C.

July 18, 1947

Personal attention

Mr. B. Scheidt Pederal Bureau of Investigation U. S. Department of Justice 234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square liew York 7, New York

Re: DOCULEMES FOUID AT 170 Bleeker Street. New York City, April 29, 1921; 5202600-1775-83

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Siri

TCORDED 1

Beference is made to New York letter of August 8, 1921, bearing no caption, but which was one of a series of letters from your office transmitting copies of papers found at 170 Dleeker Street, New York City, at the time of the arrest by the New York police of Israel Amter and Abram Jakira. Both were prominent Communist leaders and were arrested at the above address on April 29, 1921, by the New York police, at which time large quantities of Communist papers and official documents were seized. Jakira is believed to have been the Executive Secretary of what was then known as the United Communist. Party of America.

Among the copies of documents enclosed in the referenced letter was a typewritten list consisting of names of persons and publishing houses, each mime being followed by an address in a foreign country. You will note that the fifth line from the bottom of page two of that list reads as follows: "Stud. Jur. Trygve Lie, Grorud Pr., Kristiana, Horway."

In view of the nature of the other documents seized at the time this list was obtained, it is desired that you establish definitely the exact nature of this list by an exemination of your files. If additional inquiries become necessary, they must be handled in a most discreet manner. You are aware of the position that Trygve Lie holds with the United Nations Organization, and no inquiries are to be made which will in any way indicate that this Bureau is investigating Lie. It is essential that proper caution be exercised in this regard.

As an aid in locating these papers in your files the list referred to contains the following on the top line of the first page:

"June 16, 1921 "FORMAR MICHONE, STOPPORTST. COURT, STAY (Initialed 35 JLM April 29, 1921" MAILED 3 A QUE CONTAINED # 90-1267 (190-15-457 EBF 9) HBF: cmw pederal bureau of investigation U. S. CERRITHENT AT SUSTICE

The report from your silice concerning the aforementioned arrests was made by Special Agent Edward Aderson May 6, 1921, and was captioned, "Flinn alias John E. Siebert. Abram Jackira and Israel Amter".

The name Flinn refers to Edward J. Lindgren, another prominent Communist at that time who apparently was arrested on the same date but at a different address. These persons were charged with a violation of the New York State Criminal Cyndicalism Statute.

Very truly youro,

S. Berraldon W. B.

John Edgar Hoover Director

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 4, 1947

FROM: SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DOCUMENTS FOUND AT

170 Bleeker Street

this office by the Police Department in 1921.

New York City, April 29, 1921 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet July 18,1947, requesting search for documents submitted to

Please be advised that a complete search of the files of this office has failed to locate these particular documents. It is the belief that they were destroyed either in accordance with the rule of destroying material which is 25 years old, or in connection with a review of exhibits handled at periodic intervals in the past.

The Bureau is requested to advise if any further action is desired relative to this matter.

WTM:RHG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIM IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/28/95 BY SPA ASIDMY

490-1267 (Per release) 190-15457 - EBF 549 M

BUCORDED 19/00-35/653-2

Latter new york

John 47

100-35/653-2

SAC, New York

August 12, 1947

ECORDER

Director, FBI

DOCUMENTS FOUND AT 170 BLEEKER STREET. NEW YORK CITY APRIL 29, 1921 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Bureau letter of July 18, 1947. concerning the captioned matter, and to your reply of August 4, 1947. advising that you were unable to locate the documents referred to in your files. There are enclosed herewith two copies of your cover letter of August 8, 1921, together with two copies of the document in question which was enclosed and which consists of a list of names and addresses in foreign countries.

Your attention is called to the following typed notation appearing at the top of that list: "June 16, 1921, Ex. 5, U. S. DIST. COULT. SDNY." In this regard it is suggested that, without revealing an interest in Exhibit No. 5, you discreetly attempt to obtain a copy of the transcript of the testimony in the case being tried in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on June 16, 1921. for the purpose of examining that transcript in order to determine what witness identified Exhibit No. 5, the nature of that identification, and his testimony in relation thereto.

If that is unsuccessful, it is suggested that you detach page three of the list, on which page the name of Trygve Lie appears, and that the remainder of the list then be displayed to Benjamin Gitlow and also to Confidential Informant No. for their separate opinions as to the nature or purpose of that list of names, which you will recall was obtained by the New York Police at the above address at the time of the arrest of Israel Amter and Abraham Jakira.

In the event the foregoing inquiries are unproductive and other logical leads suggest themselves, such leads should be handled only in the most discreet manner. In view of the important diplomatic position held by Mr. Lie with the United Nations Organization, no inquiries should be made which might indicate in any way that this Bureau is investigating Mr. Lie.

Enclosure

MISSEAU OF INVESTIGATION'S

BLL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/95 BY SP9 AG) dw # 90-1267

Office of Division Superintendent Telephone, Barclay 8160 Post Office Box 241 City Hall Station

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
15th Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.

August 8, 1921.

Chief, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. J. E. Hoover

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of papers found at 170 Bleecker Street at the time of the arrest by the local police of Jakira and Amter.

Yours very truly,

/s/ F. X. O'Dennell

F. X. O'DONNELL, Acting Special Agent in Charge.

JLH:FJK

100-351653-2

MOLOGE

June 16, 1921

Copy FF (Ex. 5, U.S. DIST. COURT, SDNY (Initialed JW JIH Apr. 29, 1921 Mr Rudolf Grossman, Schiessstattegraben 237, Klosterneuberg, Nr. Vienna Austria.

Volksrecht, Stauffacherstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland.

F. Loriet, 9 Avenue du Pont de Flandre, Paris 19ieme, France
Secretary Weltjudgendliga, I Annagasse 3, Vienna Austria.

L Humanite 142 Rue Montmatre, Paris (2) France
Will Andrade 201 Bourke St Melbourne, Australia
W Francis Ahern Box 2471, C P O, Sidney N S W Australia
La Voz del Chauffeur, Editor, Beunos Aires Argentina.
Secretary Mexico 2037, Penesamientoy Ancion, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Golos Truda, Casilla Correo 26, Montevideo Uruguay
R E Holzermann Federacion de Rodados, Y Transportes 2037 Mexico
Buenos Aires Argentina

Sr C Enrique Arenas 21 de Mayo, 460 Iquique Chile

El Surco, El de Mayo 4601 quique Chile

Boletin del Torcedor Oquento 16, (Altos) Habana CUBA

Director Jose Bravo Oquendo 16 (altos) Habana Cuba

Sr Alejandro Barreiro Oquendo 16 (altos) Habana Cuba

Periodico Obrero Luz Netzahuacoyote 162 Apto Postal 1056

Mexico City Mexico

Mexican Socialist Party Calle Rayen 16 Mexico City D F Mexico

Miss Cecelia John, 54 Cochrane St., Brighton Victoria, Australia

Frank Seaman Editor, El Heraldo de Mexico, Paseo de la Reforma, 1,

Mexico CITY, DF, Mexico.

El Socialista P O Box 863 Mexico City, D F, Mexico.

100-351653-7

A. Crawford, Box 3601, Johannesburg, South Africa.

D R Owen, STEPNEY VILLAS, Garmant Carmshire, South Wales.

The Reformer's Bookshop, 103 Kirgate, Bradford England.

Labour Research Dept. 34 Eccleston Square, London S W I England

Redaction, Der Bund, Berne SWITZERLAND

Otto Kaus, Lustkandlgasse 10/6 WIEN, IX, Austria Monatschrift Sowyet, Lustkandlgasse 10/6 WIEN, IX, Austria Richard Lanyi, Karmerstrasse 44, WIEN (1) Austria

Freie Tribune, Glockemgasse 6, Tur 17, Wien 11, Austria

Rotterdamisch Leeskabinet, Rotterdam, Holland

Het Volk, Kelzersgracht, Amsterdam Holland

Die Neieuwe Amsterdammer, Amsterdam Holland

D J Wijukoop, Amstel, 35, Amsterdam Holland

Redactie: DE Tribune, Amstel 36, Amsterdam Holland

The Ocean, Rokin 151, Amsterdam Holland

Leo Frensser, 36 Godenstraat, Antwerp, Holland

W. Van Ravenstein, Amstel, 35, AMSTERDAM HOLLAND

C. J. Rutgers, Van Campenstraat, Amerefoort, Molland

Jas O'GRADY, Hotel TOURISTE, Copenhagen, Denmark

Red. Social DEMOKRATEN, Copenhagen Denmark

Fred Strom, Klara Norra, Kyrgogardsgatan 23, Stockholm Sweden

Z Hogland, Klara Norra, Kyrgogardsgatan 23, Stockholm Sweden

Frams Forlag, Torsgatan 10, Stockholm, Sweden

Otto Grimlund, Tordgatan 10, Stockholm Sweden

Vansterpress, Torsgatan 10, Stockholm Sweden

John A Linner, Ocke Sweden

John Hazeland, & Hiesterretsassessor, Herbit Cate, Kristians, Norway

Fru Anna Hamf, Regnerverien 9 c, 111, Kristian Norway

Stud. Jur. Trygve Lie, Grorud Pr. Kristiana Norway

A Arvanitis, Rue Euripide 14, Athens, Greece ******

Frantidens Folk, Vitus Huset Lidingo Villastad, Sweden ******

M SERAFIM CARDOSO LUCENA, Rua do Sol 131 Apatado 17, Oprorto Portugal

Diario A Bathala, Oporto Fortugal

Leonard House, 33 Oval Road EAST Creydon England

C B Roberts 130 Balsall Heath Rd, Birmingham England

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst 300 Olf Ford Road, London, E 3 England

J S CIARK 196 St Vincent Str Glasgow Scotland

Boris Souvarine Le Populaire 12 Rue Feydeau Faris (2) France

Bibliotheque et Musee, de la Guerre, Rue de Clisee, 39 (VIII) Paris

France

D J Robertson 24 Lawrence St., Ponsonby Auckland, New Zealand
La viex Ouvriere, 96 Quai Jemmapes, Paris (X) France
Mr Alfred Rosmer, Rue Gadet 7 Paris (9) FRANCE
Editor National Council Office, 31 No Frederick Str. Clasgow Scotland
L'Internationale 78 Rue de Belleville Paris (XX) France
Clarte 12 Rue Feydeau Paris (2) France
Avanti Via S Damiani 16, Milano Italey
Espana, Prado 11, Madrid, Spain
Kommunistiche Arbeitseitung Neuer Steinweg 3-5 Hamburg (3) Germany

Hans Joest Verlag, Halle a/d Saale Germany

Miss Wise Katzler, Altonerstrasse 23, bei Steinschneider Berlin NE 23

Mrs Clars Zetkin, Wilhelmshoehe, Degerioch b Stuttgart, Germany Mr Ernest Blohm Hamburger Strasse 16, Berlin Germany Mr L Willems, Munchner Strasse, Berlin Germany

Klieme FESTELLE, Hasenheide 13, Berlin Germany

Mr Max Winkler, Neukolin, Berlin OERNANY

Maurer and Dimick, Repernickerstrasse 36-38, BERLIN Germany

Mr ALBERT Loetzoch, Heinrichs in Thueringen, Germany

Red. "Der Nitmensch", Augustrasse 60, Berlin N-24 Germany

Arthur Sechof, Auguststrasse 60, Berlin N 24 Germany

Red. "Le Phare", Rue P H Mathey 27, La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland

Dir. Jules Humbert Droz, Rue P H Mathey, La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland

Austria.

Die Rothe Fahne Alserstr. 79 Wien Die Arbeiterzeitung Rechte Wienzeile 95 Wien 5

Switzerland

Volksrecht. Bahnhofspostfach Zurich

Berner TACMACHT, KAPELLENSTR, 6 Bern. ******

ITALY

Communismo, Milano, Via San Damiano 16.

Foreign

Frits Kater Kopernikuss str 25- II Berlin O -34 Germany

Zeitschrift der K I Alserstrasse 69 Wien VIII Austria

Der Wecker Novaragasse 17 Wien-II Bezirk-Austria

Societe des CITOYENS RUSSES Cercle Russe Au Caire 3 Midan Kantaret El Dekka - Caire Egypt

Russ Germa Polish Italian English

s van der Hal Izen Keizersgracht 409 AMSTERDAM HOLLAND

Amsterdamsch Presbureau, Leidschestraat 23 Amsterdam Holland The SOCIALIST 50 Renfre St Glasgow Scotland Eadmonn Mac ALPINE 9 Charlmont Pl., Dublin Ireland. Watchword Liberty Hall Dublin Ireland. Boris Souvarine 96 Quai Jenappes Paris France Politiken Stockholm Sweden Roda Roster Torsgatan 10 G, Stockholm Sweden Ernest Christiansen Eeglgade 16 Kopenhagen Denmark ****** Mr. Einar Ahlin Bondegatan 15 B III Stockholm Sweden Arbejted 8 Nontegade Kopenhagan Denmark K P D Ortsgr Rosen Str 40b, I Hamburg Germany A Aurora, RUA DO SOL, 131, Apartado 17, Oporto Portugal Arbeiderpartis Forlog, Folkets Hus Kristiana, Kristiana Norway La Revu du Travail. H Bulliere. 45 Rue Jacob. Paris FRANCE Independent Labor Party, 9 Johnson's Ct., Fleet St. London EC 4 Eng Peoples Russian Information Bureau, 152 Fleet St. London EC 4 England Scottish Workers! Committee. 31 No FREDERICK ST. Glasgow. Scotland Workers' Socialist Federation, 400 Olf Ford Rd. London E 2, England Socialist Information and Research Bureau, 196 St Vincent St., Glasgow Scotland

Foken Tertha Lindberg, Lilla Glasbruksgarten 401, Stockholm Sweden (or Lilla Glasbruksgarten 4-1?)

John Andras, Vardo, Norway.

Max Frolich, Warthe Str, 71, Neu Koln, 2, Berlin Germany Bruno Schaffer, Warthe Str 69, Neu Koln 2, Berlin Germany F Wolf, Bei Ubalius, Sievetkings 29, Hamburg GERMANY

Fritz Wolfheim, Admiralitat Str 19, Hamburg Germany
"Swit" Lerchengasse, 13, Austria, VIII, Austria
Arbejted, 8 Montergade, Copenhagen Denmark
Thos BELL, 4 Duke St, Adelphia, London W C, England
Frams Forlag, Torggatan 10, Stockholm Sweden
Die Fahne, Bandgasse 28, Wien VII, Austria
Buch Verlag, Wilhelmstrasse 28, Berlin S W 48-4 trp, Germany
Redaktion, Wilhelmstrasse 28-TV, Berlin S W Germany
Zeitschrift, ALSERSTRASSE, 69, Wien VIII, Austria
Mr. Trammeal, Folkets Hus, Christians Norway
National Council 33 Eccleston SQUARE, London S W England
Vilho Vuokko, tersgatan 10 m Stockholm Sweden
Cytelina Sejum Polskisgo, Warsjana Poland (one Eng and one Polish)
Dziennik Ludowy, 959 Milvoki Chi.

Editor Jack Tanner, 10 Tudor St, London E C 4, England Marcello Salinas, BERNAZA 30, Habana, CUBA.

Correspondence Ge-Berlin C 25, Munzetr 24 Germany

Novi SVIJET Zagreb Jugoslavia

"Radnicke Novine" Belgrad Jugoslavia

"Glos Slobode" Sarajevo !

"Radnicka Straza" VUKOVOR

"Rdeci Prapor" Ljubejona "

"Radnicki List" Novi SAD "

Geo Selakovich, Jlico 48, Zagreb, Jugoslavia

(Two additional sheets as follows: Page 1)

ENGLAND :

Paily Herlald Business office Gough Square, Fleet Street, London EC 4 W R STOKER, Borough Market, Halifax Yorkshire, England.

Workers : Dreadnaught, 400 Old Ford Road, London E, 3 England

The Call 21A Maiden Lane, London, ENGIAND

SPAIN

EL COMMUNISTA, Augustin, 1,2, Isquierda, Zaragoza.

Germany.

Freiheit, Schiffbauerdam 19 Berlin N. W. 6.

Hamburger Volkszeitung, Frieenstr. 2 Hamburg 23

Leipziger Volkszeitung, Tauchauerstrasse 19/21 Leipzig. ****

Der Kampf, SCHELLINGSTR. 39 Munchen

Sozialdemokrat. Ludwigstr. 26b Stuttgart.

Magazines.

Kampferin, Tauchauerstr. 1/21 Leipzig.

Freie Jugend, Schifferbuerdamm 19. Berlin N. W. 6

Die Freie WELT.

Die Sozialistische Gemeinde " "

Vorwarts, Lindenstr. 3 Berlin S. W. 68

Pressebureau U.S.P. Berlin N. W. 6, Schifferbauerdamm 19 Stocker)

Elena Torres, Apartado 1056, Mexico City, Mexico

AMADEO BORDICA, 4 Via Casciari, Alla Loggia, Napoli, Italy
Beitler Vorwards, Voksheuse, Zurich, Switzerland

Angel Pestanes, GALIE SAN JERONIME 11-1-2-3a, Barcelonia, Spain******

Deirotte, Fahne, Warthenrasse 69, Berlin, Germany

Chas Neuman, Riembrandt 34, Vienna Austria

Monika Reykjavik, Vestergate 29, Iceland

H Siemsen, Ottosson Studio, Iceland

M R Serratti, R ir Avanti, Rome Italy

Marie Nelson, N Tasanvey, Copenhagen Denmark

GOSTA VERNER, Asogatan 54, n.b. Stockholm Sweden

Czytelina Sejmu Polskiego, Warssava, Poland

Fednos C Chlopska, Box #22r Warsaw, Poland

Juan Andrade, CARREDESA ALTA 17, Madrid, Spain (Espague)

El Constructor Naval, Necochea 1328 Buenos Aires, Argentina

S P of Canada, Winipeg Local, Alex Shepherd, P O Eax 1762, Winnipeg,

Jose Allen Calle de Lux, Tacubaya Mexico

Marcell Salinas, Bernanza 30, Habana, Cuba

Antonio Landrian, S Antonio 13, Arroyo Naraiyo Cuba

M D Raminez, Apartado 1051, Mexico CITY D F, Mexico

Vida Nueva, Calle de la Luz No 5 bis, Tacubaya D F Apartado No 5031 Mexico D F, Mexico

John Houston, O B Hall, Adelaide Str. Minnipeg Manitoba Antonio Teiteira, Rua do sol 131 Porto, Epartado 17 Mexico Juventud Mundial, AVE San Angel, 96, Mitcoca, D F Mexico
El Trabajo, California 1173 -77 BUENOS AIRES ARGENTINA
El Inquilno, Cangallo, 2306, Buenos Aires Argentina
Mr Karl Malmstem, Torsgatan 10c, Stockholm Sweden papers
Allan WALLENIUS, Heleneborgsgattan 25 b Stockholm Sweden Documents
M F Hebbes 10 Tudor Str London E C 4 England
Labour Leader 30 Blackfriars St, Manchester England
Daily Herald 2 Carmelite St London Ec 4 England
Carl Hoym 19 Admiralitat Str, Hamburg GERMANY
H C Class 15 Belleile str, Glasgow SCOTIAND
La Feuille, 9, Rue Necker, Geneva, Switzerland

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO

Director, FBI

DATE:

August 28, 1947

SAC, New York

-Madeess

SUBJECT:

DOCUMENTS FOUND AT 170 BLEEKER STREET. NEW YORK CITY

April 29, 1921

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL EXFORMATION CONTACTED HEREIN IS UNGLASSIFIED

DATE 2/28/95 BY SP9 AG/dm #90-1267 (per release 1

Reburlet August 12, 1947, in the above captioned matter, in which the New York Office was requested to discreetly attempt to obtain a copy of the transcript of the testimony in the case tried in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on June 16, 1921, for the purpose of determining what witness identified Exhibit #5, the nature of that identification, and his testimony relative thereto.

At the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City, Special Agent R. S. Garner examined file #C-28/323 In The Matter of the Application for a Search Warrant Effecting the Manhattan Post Office at 34th Street and 8th Avenue in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

From an examination of the stenographer's minutes of a hearing before Judge Julian W. Mack. On June 16, 1921, At appears that EDWARD LINDGREN and ABRAM JAKIRA, both officials of the morkers Party of America, were surveilled on April 29, 1921 in and about Manhattan and Brooklyn by Special Agents Dan E. Taton, Albert L. Weitsman, Edward Anderson, Loren and Lesser of the Radical Division of the New York Office of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, in cooperation with Detectives Jerome Murphy and Joseph D. Keiley of the Bomb Squad of the New York City Police Department.

LINDGREN, during the course of this surveillance, was observed mailing certain letters which later were seized under a search warrant, the legality of which was subsequently contested; Carrowas also seen delivering a bundle of papers to JAKIRA.

of indexed 100 Detective Murphy testified at the hearing that he and Special Agent ANDERSON in the late afternoon of April 29, 1921, saw LINDGREN hand a package to JAKIRA in Manhattan, and that JAKIRA was later surveilled to his room at 170 Bleecker Street in lower Manhattan. Detective Murphy stated that he and Special Agent Anderson, accompanied by half a dozen detectives, rang the doorbell of JAKIRA's rooming house, properly identified themselves, and asked JAKIRA to show them the bundle which LINDGREN had given him earlier in the day. JAKIRA did so, whereupon Detective Murphy requested him to open it, to which JAKIRA acceded. Detective Murphy then asked JAKIRA what the bundle contained. JAKIRA informed him that it contained written documents

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Letter to Director NY 100-0

August 28, 1947

of the Communist Party. According to Detective Murphy, JAKIRA admitted he was a Communist.

With regard to Exhibit #5, Assistant United States Attorney Henry E. Kelly asked Detective Murphy whether he had found this particular paper among the documents JAKIRA had in the bundle. The answer was in the affirmative. Attorney Kelly thereupon introduced this paper as Government Exhibit #5. Nothing was reported in the minutes as to the nature or contents of this particular exhibit.

Detective Murphy further testified that he had taken the seized bundle to police headquarters, and that later the entire contents of this bundle were turned over to the Department of Justice. During the course of this testimony, Detective Murphy admitted that neither he nor Special Agent ANDERSON nor any member of his party had a search warrant.

OSMOND K FRAENKEL, one of LINDGREN's attorneys, later petioned the court for the return of this bundle of papers which he alleged had been taken unlawfully from JAKIRA's room, contending that JAKIRA was not a defendant in the case.

On August 15, 1921, Judge John C. Knox signed an order returning to LINDGREN all papers contained in the aforementioned bundle. On March 16, 1922, however, following reargument, Judge Knox, by memorandum, vacated this order.

The New York Office is unable to ascertain whether these papers were returned to LINDGREN, but presumes that they were, although copies seemed to have been made for the Department of Justice files.

The Detective Jerome Murphy mentioned hereinbefore is now Lieutenant Murphy in charge of the Bureau of Lost Property, New York City Police Department, 240 Centre Street, New York City. On interview, Lieutenant Murphy stated that while he recalled all the circumstances pertaining to the seized bundle of papers from JAKIRA, he had absolutely no recollection of Exhibit #5 and could not hazard a guess as to the purpose or nature of the list of names of persons and publications contained therein.

confidential Informant was likewise unable to venture an opinion as to the nature or purpose of the document referred to.

b2 b7D Letter to Director NY 100-0

August 28, 1947

BENJAMIN SITLOW on interview by Special Agent Charles M. Noone examined the list in detail and stated that it was not familiar to him and he could only venture a guess as to its purpose and nature. He stated that the majority of the names listed were those of editors and publishers as well as prominent Communists, Socialists and Laborites in European countries in the period immediately following World War I. It was further stated that not all the names listed were those of Communists or Communist sympathizers, there being several names he recognized as those of persons and publications who were known to him to be anti- Communist.

GITLOW recalled that the Communist movement was then in the first stages of its formation in the United States, and that it was his opinion that this particular list had no other significance than that of a mailing list for the American Communist movement for the purpose of exchanging Communist and Socialist literature by the United States and Europe. GITLOW was of the general opinion that this list had been compiled by American Communists in order to develop sources and contacts among Communists, Socialists and Laborites abroad, and that the list could, therefore, be labelled, in a sense, a mailing list. GITLOW discounted the notion that there was anything secretive or sinister about the list.

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO D. M. LADD FROM H. B. FLETCH

SUBJECT:

At 3:50 p.m. today Mr. Belmont of the New York Office called and station that George Starr advised the New York Office that the next issue of "Plain Talk" will have an item on Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, exposing him as a former member of the Communist Third International.

HBF:MJJ

INDEXED

September 25, 1947

DATE:

29416

Office Me

ndum .

GOVERNMENT

M. Ladd

Mr. J. P. Coyne

TRYGVE LIE SUBJECT:

Information Concerning

September 27, 1947

You may recall from my memorandum of July 15, 1947, and the letter to New York dated July 18, 1947, that we had discovered that the name of Trygve Lie appeared on a rather lengthy list of foreign names and addresses which had been seized on April 29, 1921, by the New York Police at the time of the arrest of Israel Amter, Abram Jakira and Edward Lindgren, who were prominent Communist leaders.

The New York Office was not able to identify the nature of this list, but Benjamin ditlow advised that the list consisted of the names of editors and publishers as well as prominent Communists, Socialists and Laborites in European countries shortly after the First World War. Gitlow also said he recognized several of the names as being persons known to him as anti-Communist.

Of interest in this connection is the information telephonically submitted on September 25, 1947, by ASAC Belmont to Mr. Fletcher advising that the next issue of "Plain Talk" magazine would contain an article attacking Lie as formerly being connected with the Communist International. The nature or source of their information is unknown and there is nothing to indicate that it is related to the recent inquiries made by the New York Office on this matter.

The New York Office had been instructed to remove the page on which Mr. Lie's name appeared from the nine page document before displaying that list to Gitlow or Informant who is and who was unable to offer any information or suggestions concerning the nature of this list.

'Although inquiries were also made of Lieutenant Jerome Murphy, of the New York City Police Department, who had participated in the aforementioned raid in 1921, and the records of the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York were examined in an attempt to identify the nature of this list, there is nothing in the New York letter to indicate that the name of Mr. Lie was mentioned in any of these inquiries.

None. The State Department is not being advised that Mr. Lie appeared on the foregoing list, for the reason that the list was not identified as being a list of Communists or Communist sympathizers.

> 11 DEFORMATION CONTAINED TETEM IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2 28 195 BY SP9 AGIDNEY #90-1267/per release /190-15457-EBF9

5 8 OCT 1 8 1947 286

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STALIN'S TOOL IN THE U.N.?

By SHEPPARD MARLEY

THE SOVIET UNION used the veto power for the twenty-first—and not the twentieth time as is generally believed—on September 15th last, the day before the U. N. General Assembly opened its current session.

Russia's first veto was exercised informally on January 29, 1946, to insure the election of Trygve Lie as Secretary-General of the U. N. Andrei Gromyko wielded the veto club off the record when the eleven-nations Security Council met at Church House in London.

It all began when Stalin's representatives proposed the election by acclaim of Trygve Lie as President of the General Assembly, even though the rules called for a secret ballot. When Lie was defeated by the Belgian Paul-Henri Spaak, Mr. Gromyko resorted for the first time ! to his now-familiar weapon. The occasion presented itself when the Soviet delegation was informed that Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to Washington, had the support of eight out of the eleven members of the Security Council for the post of Secretary-General. Although this selection was strictly a procedural matter, and as such exempted from the veto, the Western architects of the United Nations beat a hasty retreat in the face of Gromyko's threat to veto Mr. Pearson.

"The Russians got the candidate they wanted without even mentioning his name at the meeting," reported James Reston of *The New York Times*, in his description of the behind-the-scenes maneuvers: "The first veto in the UNO was cast without ever really being cast." To date, none of the leading actors in this silent rape of the United Nations

Charter has confided the full story to the general public.

When the Russians went to this extreme so early in the career of the U. N. they were not acting blindly. Trygve Lie had proved himself a reliable friend of the Stalin regime for nearly a quarter of a century, and fully merited this display of confidence, for which he, in turn, has shown genuine gratitude by definite services to the U.S.S.R.

Trygve Lie first visited the Soviet Union in 1921 as a rising young official in the Norwegian Labor Party. This group was one of the first to affiliate with Lenin's new Third International in 1919, but it broke with the Kremlin in 1923. Lie, however, managed to remain in the good graces of those who ruled Russia and international communism.

Lie's most recent visit to Moscow in July, 1946, was made under vastly different circumstances. He was now Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Stalin was supreme in Russia. On this visit he spent four days conferring with Stalin, Molotov and Vishinsky. Upon his arrival in Copenhagen in a Russian plane, he is reported to have announced that the Soviet leaders had expressed "the greatest optimism" about the U. N., and had shown real interest in international cooperation (after all, there were only five Russian vetoes at that time). Lie was impressed, too, by Stalin's wide knowledge of international

In the 1920s Lie maintained his connections with the rulers of Russia through his position in the Norwegian Labor Party and his membership in an ultra-radical wing within the InternaAN

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tional Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam. The leader of this wing, Edo Fimmen of Holland, for years flirted with the Soviet trade unions.

DURING THE 1930s, after the announcement of the world-wide united front, Norwegian Communists were able to penetrate more deeply into the Labor Party. It was in this period that Trygve Lie performed his greatest service for Stalin: he was instrumental in deporting Stalin's arch-enemy, Leon Trotsky, from Norway in 1936. The question has been posed whether Lie at that time had direct contact with the Russian secret police.

Trotsky entered Norway in June, 1935. He was undisturbed until the fall of 1936, after the famous Moscow trials of Zinoviev and other high Communists had implicated him in a plot to overthrow the Soviet Government.

At this time Trygve Lie was Norway's Minister of Justice. On August 13, the day before it was announced that the trials of the Russian revolutionary leaders would be held, Lie sent the chief of police in charge of criminal cases to Trotsky's residence to conduct an investigation. Soon Norwegian newspapers began a campaign against Trotsky, accusing him of plotting with the Nazis and of various crimes against the friendly Russian government.

Trotsky, one of the founders of the Communist International, reported in 1937 that Lie, "the Minister of Justice, who not so long ago had been a member of the Communist International, did not have the least sympathy for the liberalism of the chief of criminal police."

Later Trotsky received two more visitors from Lie—the chief of the Norwegian police and the head of the passport bureau. He was told to stop writing on current events and to submit his mail

for censorship. Since there was no legal way to enforce such restrictions even against a foreigner, Lie next tried to get Trotsky to sign a statement voluntarily offering to submit to censorship. In rejecting this ingenious proposal, Trotsky pointed out that Minister of Justice Lie was aiding the prosecutor of the Moscow trials by trying to prevent one of the accused from replying to the serious charges.

Not long after this incident, Trotsky's room was broken into. The police took him to Oslo, supposedly in order that he might testify against the interlopers. He was brought before Lie, who demanded that Trotsky voluntarily accept police control of his mail and visitors.

"If you want to arrest me, why do you need my consent?" Trotsky has written that he asked Lie.

"There is an intermediate status between arrest and full freedom," the Minister answered.

Trotsky replied: "That may be a trap. I prefer an outright arrest."

Lie complied. Three days later he legalized his illegal act by arranging a retroactive decree giving the Minister of Justice the power to intern undesirable aliens. Then he expelled from Norway Trotsky's two secretaries, one a citizen of France and the other of Czechoslovakia.

Trotsky has reported that Lie visited him several times in his internment to check on security measures, but refused him permission to get in touch with his friends to arrange his departure from the country. During the last of these visits Trotsky told Lie that even in Czarist Russia prisoners were granted the right to arrange their personal affairs through friends.

"Yes, yes," Lie is said to have replied, "but times have changed."

_While Trotsky was detained, it was

learned that Lie had suppressed a letter written him by Trotsky on August 26. Copies of the letter were forcibly taken from Trotsky's secretaries, but one had already been sent out of the country and was finally published in *The Nation* of October 10, 1936. In the letter Trotsky appealed for an open trial:

"To refrain from bringing me to trial before a Norwegian court and at the same time to rob me of the possibility of appeal to public opinion on a question that concerns myself, my son, my whole political past, and my political honor, would mean to transform the right of asylum into a trap and to allow free passage to the executioners and slanderers of the GPU."

The Norwegian Minister of Justice did not heed this plea. Instead he arranged the details of Trotsky's secret journey to Mexico, where the Russian revolutionist was murdered by an assassin of Stalin's GPU.

A DECADE after the Trotsky affair both Trygve Lie and the U.S.S.R. had advanced in their respective spheres. By April of 1945, Lie was Norway's Foreign Minister, and the Soviet Union was in eastern Europe. In *The New York Times* of January 11, 1947, correspondent C. L. Sulzberger stated:

"According to responsible diplomatic sources, the Norwegian Government proposed to the Soviet Union on April 9, 1945, the joint defense of Spitzbergen . . . The offer is said to have been made while Trygve Lie was Foreign Minister of Norway."

This move under Lie's stewardship a month before the end of the war in Europe is significant for a number of reasons, since it involved the fortification of the Svalbard Archipelago, including Bear Island, north of Norway. It would have given Russia an Arctic

base closer than its own Arctic possessions to Canada and the United States. It would also have meant, probably, the inclusion of Norway in the Soviet sphere, resulting in even greater pressure on Sweden, which would have been placed precariously between two areas influenced by the U.S.S.R.—since Finland is on its east.

Aside from the danger of this plan, it would have been a violation of the Svalbard Treaty of 1920 unless agreed to by the United States, Britain and France, which were joint signatories to the pact giving Norway control of the archipelago. When asked for a statement on the Sulzberger report, Lie declined to comment on any aspect of the Spitzbergen incident.

Because of little services like these, the Kremlin knew Trygve Lie to be a real friend. The Soviet Union's insistence upon Lie for the Secretary-Generalship of the United Nations has been amply rewarded by his conduct of that high office.

As Secretary-General, Trygve Lie has the power to select all employees of the U. N., to control its finances and to execute its decisions. U. N. employees are hired on the basis of a personal interview, not a written examination. "We don't ask a person what his politics are and we don't care," said Basil Capella, U. N. personnel director, according to the Communist Daily Worker of March 28, 1946. The Daily Worker added: "Unlike the U. S. civil service, the United Nations isn't interested in a person's political belief or in labor or political activities usually called 'red' by U. S. witch-hunting Congressional committees."

In accordance with his powers, Lie selected his own staff of Assistant Secretaries-General, the eight officers who head the entire secretariat of 2,600 per-

sons. Of the eight, three are of known Russian sympathies.

To the most important post on his staff, Assistant Secretary-General for Security Council Affairs, Lie invited the Russian Arkady A. Sobolev. In this pivotal position Sobolev acts as liaison officer for the Council. To him come the world's territorial, military and juridical disputes for documentation. Thus after having served Stalin faithfully in Moscow and in the Soviet Embassy in London, Sobolev is now able to perform wider functions for his masters. He had much to do with the hiring of U. N. personnel.

Lie's Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs is the Frenchman Henri Laugier, a Socialist with strong Communist leanings. In 1944 he was the vicepresident of Rapprochement Franco-Sovictique, an organization similar to our own National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Lie's Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs is Dr. Ivan Kerno, of Czechoslovakia, a Soviet satellite as the world learned when that country, on Stalin's instructions. had to retract its acceptance of the invitation to join free Europe in the conference growing out of the Marshall Plan. Kerno has already addressed the pro-Communist National Lawyers Guild.

In addition to these three Assistant Secretaries General, Lie appointed pro-Soviet Abraham Feller as General Counsel and Director of the Legal Department of the United Nations Secretariat. Feller's Russian sympathies are well known to his associates. He has been a member of the Committee on International Law of the National Lawyers Guild, which was repudiated as Communist-controlled by such liberal attorneys as Frank P. Walsh, Morris Ernst, Ferdinand Pecora and Robert Jackson. Feller was also a member of the Wash-

ington Committee for Democratic Action, which defended civil service employees charged with subversive activities, and which was itself cited as subversive by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

In appointing his assistants Trygve Lie made one error which he later corrected. John B. Hutson, Assistant Secretary-General of Administrative and Financial Services, had the bad taste in May of 1946 to make a speech welcoming General T. Komorowski (General Bor) at a reception in his honor. Outlawed by the Soviet-oriented regime in Poland, General Bor had led the heroic Polish underground army which, in its Warsaw revolt against the Nazis, was first encouraged to fight and was then abandoned by the Russians. The Polish and Russian U.N. delegates immediately protested Hutson's conduct to Trygve Lie. Less than a month later the Secretary-General "reorganized" his staff, and Hutson resigned.

These were only the preliminary moves of the genial Norwegian who calls himself the "servant of the world." Such a servant finds himself in a difficult position as both the East and West beckon him from opposite sides of the ideological map. Yet impartiality is made even more important by this deep cleavage. A review of Lie's record in the U. N. shows that on the U. N. menu the items approved by Moscow have been served up promptly from the Secretary-General's kitchen, while the dishes favored by other customers have been given less generous treatment.

THE KEY to Trygve Lie's allegiance is not so much his positive acts, but rather his omissions, which have been more significant if less obvious.

Article 99 of the U. N. Charter states: "The Secretary-General may

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bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security." In exercising this privilege, Lie has clearly revealed his loyalties, for he has been quick to put the U. N. machinery into motion in the direction indicated by the U.S.S.R.

Lie's first service to Stalin occurred only three months after he took office. In April of 1946 the Security Council was considering the Iranian issue, since Russia had failed to comply with the treaty requiring withdrawal of the Red Army from Iran and with subsequent instructions from the Security Council. The Soviet delegate, Gromyko, demanded that the issue be removed from the agenda, but he was opposed by most of the other delegates. Secretary-General Lie then offered the Council an unsolicited statement in which he showed that the body could not properly keep the case on its agenda. A committee of experts to which his letter was referred, disagreed with the Secretary-General, however, although three of the eleven members (those representing the U.S.S.R., Poland and France) took the same position as Lie. The Council did not take the advice of its Secretary-General, with the result that today its handling of the Iranian issue stands out as one of its few successes.

One of the U.S.S.R.'s main policies in international affairs is to achieve a world diplomatic break of relations with the Franco government of Spain. However much Franco may deserve the condemnation of the United Nations, this particular method of dealing with him is the Soviet's pet idea, and Lie has frequently indicated his approval. In his 1947 report, he deplored the fact that the problem was not "satisfactorily resolved." He neglected to point out, however, that

the Soviet delegate had used the veto power three times in one day in order to prevent the Security Council from taking any action against Franco except the Soviet plan of a break in relations.

But Secretary-General Lie has not been so hesitant in slapping Uncle Sam around. Last March he told the Security Council that the U. N. will succeed only if all countries "resort to the U. N. even when the most vital national issues are at stake"—an obvious rebuke to the United States for its Truman Doctrine.

Although willing to scold the United States or Britain every now and then, Trygve Lie is much more circumspect in his remarks that might not go well with the Russians. He did nothing to urge Russian participation in the sessions of the U.N. Trusteeship Council. He took no action on his own initiative regarding the invasion of Greece by Sovietcontrolled Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. He said nothing about the faked elections in Poland, Rumania and Hungary, or about the deportation of Poles, Lithuanians and Estonians to Soviet slave labor camps. He did not use his power in the Security Council when Tito's soldiers shot down American planes over Yugoslavia. He has not called the attention of the Security Council to the civil war fomented in China by the Communists with the aid of the Soviet Union.

When the Secretary-General travels, he is the authorized representative of the United Nations as a whole. During his tour of Central America last January, his official welcome from the various governments included receptions by President Aleman of Mexico and dictator Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. Somewhat surprising, however, was the tribute paid to Lie in Panama by the local Communist group, the Partido del Pueblo, who held a rally in honor of

the Secretary-General and his visit to Panama. Well-known Communist figures spoke, including Rivera Reyes, Cristobal L. Segundo and Celso Solano. Solano closed the meeting by asserting the firm determination of the *Partido del Pueblo* to fight for the termination of racial discrimination in the Canal Zone which, he said, was sustained by "Yankee imperialism" despite Panamanian objections. He also spoke of the "flagrant violation" by the U. S. Army, in occupation of portions of Panamanian soil, of treaties concerning defense sites.

Ostensibly to speed his return to New York, Lie cancelled a visit to Puerto Rico, which had been next on his itinerary. This decision has been seen as a move to avoid a demonstration by the Puerto Rican *Independentistas*. Though not primarily Communist, this group agitates for the independence of Puerto Rico, a line followed by Communists all over the world. It is possible that Lie may have been warned following the tribute to him in Panama; and became wary of another demonstration which might have been construed as pro-Communist and anti-United States.

JUST AS the Trotsky incident stands out in Trygve Lie's pre-U. N. career of service to the Soviet Union, so his appointments to the secretariat of the Commission to investigate the current Balkan warfare stands out as the greatest service to Russia thus far in his career as a U. N. diplomat.

In December of 1946 the Security Council appointed a group of eleven men from eleven nations to probe the warfare in Greece, at the borders of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria, all Soviet satellites. The secretariat, appointed to aid the Commission, had seventy-five members, in the selection of which Soviet citizen Arkady Sobolev had vir-

tually complete freedom-granted by Secretary-General Lie. Sobolev had the crudeness to select a Ukrainian as secretary, but when the matter was brought to Trygve Lie after British protests, he showed his greater finesse by appointing instead his special adviser and friend, the Norwegian Colonel Roscher Lund. The Colonel was less obviously pro-Russian, but appeared faithful nevertheless. According to Joseph Alsop, he "is believed by a good many competent observers to have intimate Soviet connections." Lund's deputy was Gustav Gottesman, a Pole about whose loyalties there could be no doubt. The press section was headed by Stanley Ryan, born in Russia, who showed his intense pro-Soviet sympathies.

The Balkan Investigating Commission did a good job under difficult conditions. For example, Yugoslavia and Albania refused to admit a subsidiary group sent there by the Commission in May. The secretariat acted in a similar way, obstructing the work of the Commission at various points.

According to F. A. Voigt, independent British editor, writing in *The New Leader*:

"The Secretariat was, in effect, a Communist cell, and did all in its power to vitiate the task of the Commission." Voigt reports that when the Commission held its first meeting, the EAM, Communist-controlled political group, demonstrated outside. "Colonel Lund," he adds, "stepped on the balcony and addressed the demonstration."

Voigt also states that the secretariat dealt with EAM "as though it were a sovereign state." The secretariat, deciding what petitions and delegations were to be received by the Commission, received them only from groups hostile to the government of Greece for the first two weeks of the investigation. The

reai work of the Commission was delayed by the admission of propagandists who read long statements and the postponement of the testimony of other groups and persons whose views showed greater independence. Voigt estimates that these tactics delayed the Commission for about a month, giving the Soviet satellites on the Greek borders that much time to remove the evidence of their aggression.

One member of the secretariat, an interpreter, was so pro-Soviet that he actually deserted the Commission during its work and joined the Greek guerrillas who were being aided by the Russiandominated countries on the North. Documents and important evidence disappeared from Commission members' files, while secret reports not released for publication were spread over the

pages of Balkan Communist newspapers. One authenticated incident reveals the kind of sabotage that was exercised against the Commission. Returning members, according to Phelps Adams in The New York Sun, told the story behind the Commission's rebuke to the Greek Government for having executed two political prisoners in spite of a request to delay carrying out of the sentence. The Commission had sent this request twenty-four hours earlier, but it did not reach the government in time to prevent the execution.

An investigation later showed that the very member of the secretariat who had

demanded the passage of the resolution denouncing the execution had deliberately caused it by delaying the transmission of the Commission's request until it was too late to be effective.

Under fire for the secretariat's activities, Trygve Lie sent a personal adviser to investigate the charges that it had not been impartial. In a press interview on April 22, the Secretary-General dismissed as "hallucinations" certain newspaper reports that U. N. employees tampered with documents, but he admitted that a suitcase full of papers had disappeared while the Commission was en route from Greece to Geneva.

As the Washington *Daily News* pointed out in an editorial, full responsibility for the conduct of the secretariat of the Balkan Investigating Commission rests on Trygve Lie:

"He could have selected the Commission's staff from nationalities in no way involved in the Balkan dispute. It is difficult to dismiss his failure to do this as a mere error of judgment. The head of the Commission's secretariat, a personal friend of Mr. Lie's, is the principal target of the present charges. The Secretary-General certainly should have known his views. Mr. Lie's own activities have not reflected the objectivity to be desired of a man in his position. . . ."

Despite Trygve Lie's record to date in the U.N., it should be borne in mind that he still has another three years to serve as Secretary-General.

Office Memorandum • UNITED



GOVERNMENT

: MR. FLETCHER

DATE: October 1, 1948

: MR. KEAY W

SUBJECT: TRYGVE LIE

Internal Security C Bureau file 100-351653

Mr. Mario T. Noto of the Central Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service, 19th and East Capital Streets, Washington, D. C. telephonically contacted Supervisor John E. Foley to request a name check on the above individual. Mr. Noto stated that information had come to the attention of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflecting that a Ruth Fisher knew him in Europe as a member of the Comintern. Moreover, Louis Budenz admitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he had heard the same thing. Budenz did not know of this as la fact but merely as a hearsay report. According to Mr. Noto, the above information was not developed through any direct investigation into the matter but was developed incidentally to a separate and distinct investigation. Mr. Noto further advised that the above information was called to the attention of the Attorney General who in turn related that to conduct any investigation of Trygve Lie, approval of the investigation must be obtained from the Department of State. Believedly the necessary approval was obtained by the Attorney General whereupon Immigration and Naturalization Service was authorized to pursue their investigation of this individual. However, the Attorney General said Mr. Noto cautioned the Immigration and Naturalization Service to first consult the FRT for a name check on him. Mr. Noto stated that the Department of State had evidenced considerable interest in the above information since it was first called to the attention of that Department.

A check of the general indices of this Bureau has failed to disclose that any actual investigation has been conducted by the FBI pertinent to Trygve Lie. It has revealed, however, that there is a main file, namely 100-351653 and about four hundred references on this individual.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested and recommended that this memorandum be routed to the Espionage Unit for information.

Mr. Noto will be advised by the Atomic Energy-Liaison unit of the results of the name check being made by it. In this regard therefore, there is no action to be taken by the Espionage unit.

JEF:mem

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Office Memorandum • United States Government

Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: October 21, 1948

V. P. Keay 🗸

SUBJECT:

Trygve Lie

Internal Security - C

Bureau file 100-351653

Reference is made to a memorandum dated October 1, 1948 to Mr. H. B. M Fletcher from Mr. V. P. Keay advising that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., had requested a name check of the above individual more or less at the suggestion of the Attorney General, which was predicated upon information that Trygve Lie had been a member of the Comintern in Europe

Henrichan In response to this request there is attached hereto a standardized Ψ form number G-59, utilized in the work of checking names for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, bearing a reply to the request which, if approved, will be transmitted to the Central Office of Immigration and Naturalization Serv at 19th and East Capitol Streets, Northeast, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the standardized form number G-59 there is also a a memorandum on the above individual setting forth information obtained in the course of complying with the request of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from a review of the records of the Bureau.

ACTION AND RECOMMENDATION: It is suggested and recommended that the attached standardized for number G-59 be approved for transmittal to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and that it be returned to the Atomic Energy - Liaison unit for delivery to that Service. It is further suggested and recommended that the attached memorandum be routed to the Espionage unit for information purposes only. gk per DMIn

Attachment JEF:mem

ALL INFORMATION CONTRIBED 9 AG/AM 190-15457 EBF9

October 22, 1948

MITMORANDUM

Re: Trygve Lie Secretary General of the United Netions

A review of the records of this Bureau has failed to disclose that any actual investigation has been conducted or is being conducted on Trygve Lie the Secretary Ceneral of the United Nations Organization who was born on July 16, 1896 in Oalo, Norway, except as follows:

Under date of August 8, 1921 the New York office of this Bureau transmitted copies of papers found at 170 Blocker Street, in New York City, at the time of the arrest by the local police of Israel Amter and Abram Jakira. These individuals were prominent Communist leaders and were arrested at the above ediress on April 29, 1921, by the local police. At the time of their arrest large quantities of Communist papers and official documents were seized. Jakira was believed to have been the Executive Secretary of what was then known as the United Communist Party of America.

Among the copies of documents enclosed in the letter of August 8, 1921 was a typewritten list consisting of mass of persons and publishing houses followed by an address in a foreign country. The fifth line from the bottom of page two of that list reads as follows: "Stud. Jur. Trygve Lie, Grerud Pr. Kristians, Norway."

The New York office of this Bureau was under date of July 18, 1947 requested to definitely establish the exact nature of this list from an examination of their file. A complete search, however, of the files of the New York office failed to locate the particular document referred to. Believedly all of the documents were destroyed either in accordance with a rule of destroying material which is twenty-five years old or in connection with a review of exhibits handled at periodic intervals in the part. Efforts on the part of the New York field office to accertain the purpose or the mature of the list of names of persons and publications referred to above were unevalling and only elicited a guess as to its purpose and nature: The majority of the names listed were those of editors and publishers as well as priminent Communists, Socialists and Laborites in European countries in the period immediately following World War I. Wot all the names listed were those Tand! Communists or Communist sympathizers insurach as there were several names recognised as those of persons and publications who were known to be antivictoris Communist. Actually this particular list had no other significance than thut

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Harbo
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Tele. Room
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of a medling list for the American Communist Movement for the purpose of exchanging Communist and Socialist literature between the United States and Burege. The notion that there was anything secretive or sinister about the list was discounted. In short there was no specific information relating to this list to establish the point that prior to August 8, 1921, Trygve Lismay have been connected in Norway with Communist elements or with a Communist publishing house.

Reportedly the SS Empress of Scotland, a Canadian owned vessel, sailed from Greenock, Scotland on February 18, 1943 and errived at the Fort of New York on February 27, 1943 with a number of passengers aboard among whom was Trygve Halvdan Lie described as the Nerwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Morwegian Government in London, England. Upon interview he exhibited a Morwegian diplomatic passport number 4 issued on February 8, 1943 by the Royal Morwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs in London, England, which contained a diplomatic view number 237 dated February 13, 1943 at the United States Fabassy in London. His party consisted of Morwen Coursed Minotti Bohm, President of the Morwegian Chamber of Commerce; Mils Anton Jorgenson, Secretary to Mr. Lie; and Knud Boune, the Norwegian representative of the Leith-Rose Transportation Countities. 100-351653; 100-188809-8 p.2

Examination of the main Bureau case file on Trygys Lie has disclosed that apart from the initial information set forth above which was furnished by the New York office of this hureau under date of August 8, 1921, the principal information in that file consists of an article on The Real Trygve lie" entitled Stalin's Tool in the U. N.7 by Shaperd Marley which appeared in the magazine "Plain Talk" for October of 1947. This article by Sheppard Marley is an indictment of Trygve Lie and embraces his activities from the time he first visited the Seviet Union in 1921 as a Fising young official in our Morwegian Labor Party to his election as Secretary General of the United Nations and thereafter. In brief the article attempts to show that "Trygve Lie had proved himself a reliable friend of the Stelin regime for nearly a quarter of a century and fully merited this display of confidence, for which he, in turn, has shown genuine gratitude by definite services to the U.S.S.R. In support of this Mr. Marlay eited the fact that Russia's first vote was exercised informally on January 29, 1946 to insure the election of Trygve Lie as Sequetary Concret of the United Nations; that Trygve Lie first visited the Soviet Union in 1921 as a rising young official of the Norwegian Labor Party and managed from then on to stay in the good graces of those who ruled Russia and international Communism; that Trygve Lie's latest visit to Hesenw where he spent four days in July of 1916 was under different circumstances inasmuch as he was Secretary General of the United Sations; that Tolson the 1920's Trygve Lie maintained his connections with the rulers of Rusula in through his position in the Horwegian Labor Party and his membership in an wind the radical wing within the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam; that in the 1930's Tryges Lie performed his greatest service for " Taling as Kinister of Justice he was instrumental in deporting Stalin's archemony, Trotsky, from Norway in 1936; that the Norwegian Government through Tryge Lie

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Joint Defense of Spitsenbergen, a move significant for several reasons; that as Secretary General Trygve Lie has the power to select all employees of the United Mathematics, to control its finances, and to execute its decisions; that Trygve Lie's appointments to the secretariat, particularly his selection of Soviet citizen arkady Sobolev, of the commission to investigate the Balkan warfare stands out as the greatest service to Russia thus far in his carear as a U. N. diplomation the article by Sheppard Marley, it should be pointed out, represents the really pertinent information in the Bureau's files on Trygve Lie and makes for interesting reading but the nature or scurce of information is unknown and just how authoritative the article is cannot be determined. (100-351653)

A further review of the records of this Bureau has disclosed considerable beterogeneous information relating to Trygve Lie from the Department of the Army, the Department of State, public courses including what might be termed favorable press releases in the Daily Worker, and confidential informants which appears to be of little real evidentiary value as to his membership in the Communist Party or as a believer in Communism, but the information is of sufficient value to suggest that the not too remote possibility that he is a tool of Russia and a man that the Soviets can rely upon in a crisis.

Blind Memorandum J. E. Foley: mem

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clege
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Aldols
Mr. Michols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Gurnes
Mr. Gurnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kohr
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(In duplicate) IFor use by Federal Bureau of Investigation) Mail to-

Discussion Discussion Central Office

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE. 100-361653-7

Mario T. Noto

BRCLOSURA

October 20, 1948

A review of the records of this Bureau has disclosed that the local office of Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City has already been furnished with a copy of the report of Special Agent Richard M. Bielski dated 4-14-43 at New York, New York in the case entitled "Passenger S.S. Empress of Scotland (Canadian) Arrived New York City 2-21-43; Internal Security." Your attention is directed to that report inasmuch as it contains information developed by interview relating to the subject of your present inquiry. In particular you are referred to page two of the report of Special Agent Richard M. Bielski.

A further review of the records of this Bureau has failed to disclose that apart from the above no investigation has been conducted by the FBI pertinent to the subject of your present inquiry.

JFF 2 mem

THE RIVER CLUB ME £ ... March 6, 1949 To the Honorable J. E. Hoover Justice Defartment Worshington D.C. Dear Sir About 2 years ago Vwas Callingyon attention that I do not like the looks of the Secretary general of the u. N. Trygoe Lie Itill believe Strongly that, that per Son bien Sympathizing with Russians he can harm plenty this country deriving profit, there his high position. Respectfully Explains John Rovas

NOTEXED 137 JOO 35 JOHN

WANT The River Club 32 MAR 8 1949 JACASSIFIED

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Haro

Mr. John Rovas The River Club 52nd Street and East River New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Roves:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of Warch 6, 1949, the contents of which have been carefully noted.

Should you, at any time in the future, have information which would be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate with Mr. E. Scheidt, Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office at 607 United States Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/95 BY SP9 AG/dm #90-1267 Per release 190-151

co-New York, with copies of incoming

The Bureau files reveal that the correspondent has communicated with the Bureau on numerous occasions, also the Department of Justice and the President. Most of the above letters were answered and interesting Bureau material enclosed with the reply. This is being forwarded to New York for inclusion in the New-

Total files. COMMUNICATIONS SECTIONS 1111-16-364 98-37473-1 105-0-2452 ∴ 65-0-2504*/*(∴

MAILED 1 265-0-296 62-58216-1142

MAR 22 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION C. TTU. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. T Mr. Clegg Mr. Olavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy

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September 11, 1950

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In. Thomas J. Tinn
19 valter Street
INDEXED-28 91, Massachyestts
according to Flinn

Tour letter of September 3, 1950, with enelecure, has been received and I appreciate the thoughts which prompted your communication.

If you are a ain in possession of information of possible interest to this Bureau, you may wish to correspond directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Boston Office, 100 Milk Street, Toston D. Massachusetts.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

cc - Boston, with copy of incoming.

ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent enclosed a portion of The Saturday July 15 edition of "The Silot" including the column by Father Gillis entitled "What's Right With The World" subtitled "American Inquisition" and including a column by one Dr. Goldstein entitled "Bit of This and That."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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Tolson Ladd_ Clegg

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19 Walter F. Roslindale Boston 31, mars Sept. 3, 1950. mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief OF The F. B.I. Washington, D.C. PEREN IS UNGUISSIFIED
PATE 2/20/95 BY 509 AG/dhuj
#90-12107 Dear Jir: The inclosed cut-out is from the editorial page of "The Polot"-a Catholic weekly newspaper published at Boston mars. my first reaction, after reading Dre. David Goldstein of article on Suggrebel, was to send it along to Senator Saltonstell Later, however, it occurred to me that perhape your department might like to look it over If all this is true concerning ENOISE Lie and his affiliation with Lennier Third International, then I should consider him a questionable risk in such a G. N. position of power and anthouty, one who will need watching to Very truly yours, my RECORDED 20 100 - 35/653 = 9 I am including Father Gillis editorial only because above its title is the date of David Goldstein's article.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/95 Spq Acidyuy



100-351653-9

ENGLOSURE

RYGVE LIE-Now that Stalinites have withdrawn from nearly all the agencies of the United Nations, on account of refusal to substitute the Communist for the Nationalist China delegate in the Security Council: Now that the U. N. is at war with Communist Korea: Now that the Stalinites have refused to participate in the meetings of the Security Council, and are likely to give up membership in the U.N., it seems that the time is at hand for Trygve Lie, the defender of the Soviet cause, to resign his office as Secretary-General of the U.N. or at least to

refuse to be renominated for another five

year term. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE U.N. is an officer of great power and responsibility. He is the permanent au-etc., thorized representative of the U.N., the T link between the various U.N. agencies; the boss of about 3,000 interpreters, clerks, atomic experts, map-makers, clerks, atomic experts, map-makers, economists, lawyers, and other specialists who serve the U. N. delegates. He has the power to call the attention of the delegates to any political issue he thinks is a threat to peace or security. He plays a leading part in the U.N., and therefore occupies a special seat at all the sessions of the delegates. The Secretary-General is elected to be a sort of a super nonpartisan delegate of all the people of all nations. Therefore, he should be unimpeachably neutral, which Trygve Lie has not been.

THE HISTORY OF TRYGVE LIE during the years prior, and since, his selection as Secretary-General of the U.N., gives warrant for suspicion of his Red-Time and time again he has d Fascism and Nazism, but condemned Fascism never a word has he uttered against Communism, that paved the way for Fascism in Italy, and Nazism in Germany.

TRYGVE LIE owes his position to the clever move on the part of Andrei Gromyko, chief Soviet U, N. delegate, whose threat to veto the selection of Lester B. Pearson, the Canadian Ambassador to Washington, as Secretary-General, up-on learning that he had the support of eight of the eleven members of the Security Council, made way for his selection for the office. This took place after the Soviet delegates failed to elect Try-gve Lie in place of Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian delegate, to the presidency of the U. N.

debtedness to the Soviet Union, by appointing Arkady A. Sobolev as his Assistant Secretary-General, who had TRYGVE LIE immediately paid his insistant Secretary-General, who had served Stalin faithfully in Moscow and in his London Embassy. He also appoint-Dr. Ivan Kerns, a Czechoslovakian Communist, as Secretary-General for Legal Affairs; Henri Langier as At-torney-General for Legal Affairs, known to have strong Communist leanings; and employed Gubitchev, the Soviet spy, was recently convicted; and many others

called for the removal of the Red Army from Iran. His advice was rejected. with the result that the Soviet Union withdrew its troops, thus enabling the U.N. to win minor holdup. In due time the police ar-

Bit of This and That

one of its rew victories, Trygve Lie endeavored to prevent consideration of the resolution condemning the Soviet Union for its West Berlin blockade, that was adopted by the Security Council, and vetoed by the Soviet delegate. He requested the Greek Government to commute the sentences of the Communist agitators and murderers, but never made any request for the commutation of the sentences of the thousands of innocent persons imprisoned and sentenced to death in lands behind the Iron Curtain. He attempted unsuccessfully to aid Stalin by preventing Yugoslavia from membership in the Security Council. He often condemned the "Fascist control of Spain," but never the Kremlin control of satellite countries, etc.,

THE STORY OF TRYGVE LIE'S RE-CENT "PEACE" TRIP ABROAD is too well known to be repeated in this column. Suffice it to say that he found, what only a Soviet fellow traveler could find, that Russia wanted the United Nations to work. This was at the time when the Soviet delegates were boycotting all the U.N. agencies, and refusing to abide by its decisions. The reception given Lie by the Communists and their fellow travelers upon his return to our country, when, as the Communist press reported, her "almost submerged in a sea of flowers" by the Reds and Red-Reds was in direct evidence of his unfitness for continuance in office, even though the re-cently given Henry Wallace credential cently given Henry Wallace credential lists him "World Citizen No. 1."

THE REPORTERS, knowing Secy. him upon his arrival from abroad-"Are you or were you ever a Communist?" The genial 240 pound Secretary-General replied that he has always been a member of the Norwegian Labor Party, "which is a Socialist and not a Communist party."
This was a half truth, as Trygve Lie well knew. It hid the fact that the N.L.P., of which Lie was a foremost official, was affiliated with Lenin's Third International, and that he was officially welcomed in Moscow in his official capacity in 1921. When the N.L.P. withdrew from the Comintern, Lie remained the leader of its pro-Soviet wing, remaining ever since in the good graces of the Kremlin.

TRYGVE LIE rendered a major service to Stalin in 1936, when as Minister of Justice in the Norwegian Labor Party Government, he was instrumental in deporting Leon Trotsky from Norway to Mexico, where an axe was planted in Trotsky's skull by a Soviet G.P.U. agent, that ended the existence of Stalin's arch

THE KOREAN SITUATION; the temporary, and possibly permanent ending of the Soviet Union's participation—with its veto power—in the Security Council, has given the United Nations its first great opportunity to safeguard the integrity of nations against Communist invasions. We A FEW MONTHS AFTER HIS ELEC- further forward, by substituting an im-TION, Lie rallied to the side of Gromyko partial Secretary-General for the Soviet, in an endeavor to remove the Iran issue fellow-traveler who now occupies the from the Security Council agenda, which position.

YOU CAN'T FOOL THE COP John Smith happened

olived, and one of the cops asked the witss his name.
"John Smith," said Smith.

"Cut the comedy," snapped the cop, "What's your real name?"
"All right," said Smith, "put it down as Winston Churchill."

"That's more like it," said the Cop, "You can't fool me with that Smith stuff."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Father Gillis: What's Right With The World

American Inquisition

M OST AMERICANS PROBABLY think that Patrick Henry's warning, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," concerns only attacks made upon us by an alien nation. But it was spoken in the first instance to put the colonists on guard against what was at the time their own government. Legally the Americans were still subject to Britain. Even while under the King and the Parliament they agitated incessantly for the redress of grievances. When they finally broke with England they made the fact clear in the preamble to the Declaration that they did so because their own mother country, not some foreign nation, had abused them.

some foreign nation, had abused them.

Recently a book has appeared with the title, "Our Enemy the State." Its author, Albert Jay Nock, is no Communist but a patriot in the tradition of Patrick Henry. He seems to have taken the Gospel text, "A man's enemies shall be those of his own household," and applied it not to an individual but to the nation. He presents the thesis that the most dangerous and potentially the most successful enemies of our original and traditional form of government are not in Moscow but in Washington.

I agree with him. Do I hear cries, "Treason, Treason"? Good friend, this is not treason. This is historical experience. It is fact. It is truth. The only bona fide patriot is the one who loves his country so much that he will not permit even its defenders to destroy it.

NOW WHAT HAS caused this outburst? Let me explain. For months, perhaps for years, I have been the recipient of communications from the Committee for Constitutional Government. It sends out leaflets, pamphlets, even sometimes books written in defense of American liberties. The communications are passed on to me by one who subscribes, a friend whom I know to be as immune to Communism or any other form of disloyalty as I am to atheism. What I have received and read seems to me as genuinely American as the Declaration of Independence. It is in the spirit and often in the phrasing of the Bill of Rights.

But now it seems that the government at Washington—no, not the government but the administration (the government remains, administrations come and go)—the administration at Washington has come down upon the Committee, as upon some 165 other groups, with an inquisition which seems to them and to me a violation of a basic American right: the right to agitate, to reason, to argue, to persuade one's fellow Americans to join in a protest against the trend towards excessive interference of the State in the affairs of the citizen.

A questionnaire has been sent—mark you—not to all but to some of the organizations which attempt to influence public opinion. Among the 166 on the list are those in particular which have been critical of the economics and the politics of the powers that be at the federal capi-

tal. The inquisitors are a Congressional Committee on Lobbying, headed by RepPROBABLY resentative Buchanan of Pennsylvania. The ostensible purpose of the Committee is to investigate expenditures "relating to any upon us by attempt to influence directly or indirection in the passage or defeat of any federal colonists on legislation."

THAT WORDING IS obviously, and perhaps purposely, too sweeping. It might include even this present piece of writing which—heaven knows—is far removed from professional lobbying. It might include a number of similar pieces which I have written recently, and hundreds of those I have written not so recently. I am exercising here and elsewhere my right as a citizen to communicate an opinion to others and to ask them to join with me in opposing the encroachments of big government upon our individual liberties. I am practicing the "vigilance" of which Patrick Henry (or as some say, Thomas Jefferson) speaks.

Thomas Jefferson) speaks.

If, as recently happened, I commend a book which contains facts, figures, arguments alleged to prove that our government has set its feet upon the road which Great Britain is following to its ruin; if I have copies made of that article and send them out to fellow citizens at the expense (let us say) of The Paulist Press; if I write to my Congressman and ask others to write to theirs; if I discover certain pamphlets which argue my case better than I can argue it myself, and if I send those pamphlets to others; if I give a lecture and at the end of the lecture ask some hundreds or thousands to join my little crusade against excess government; if I go on the radio and broadcast an appeal to possibly millions; if I have a friend who is going to Washington and I ask him to stir up the minds of men in that city, as another might in Keokuk or Kalamazoo or Menominee, do I thereby become a "lobbyist"? Must I register as a professional?

Mr. Buchanan admits that he cannot define the word "lobbyist." Nor can I. Nor can anyone. But the wording of the ad under which he and his committee operates would make every zealous American citizen a lobbyist. In that case the citizen might be called upon to answer under penalty these questions:

"What is the name of the man who went to Washington?" "What is his title?" (whatever that may mean) "On what date did he go?" "How much did he spend?" "Upon what?" "Who paid his expenses?" "What did they total?" And so on and so on.

Any American citizen who does not see the general trend of this sort of inquisition and its possible dangers is not in the Patrick Henry-Thomas Jefferson tradition. He does not practice the eternal vigilance which is the price of liberaty. I may add that, in particular, the Catholic who remains unaware of the danger to the Church in this penalizing of free speech must be myopic. Of that I hope to say something next week.



OONFIDERTIAL BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date:

September 20, 1950

To:

Mr. Donald L. Nicholson

Chief

Security Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

TRYGVE LIE

HISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

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Certain information which may be of interest to you concerning the captioned individual has been received by this Bureau from an individual of unknown reliability who said she was born in the United States and who lived in Norway for twenty years. Informant said her husband, a Norwegian businessman, was in Russia on business in 1914 and in 1915 and was in the United States on business during World War I.

The informant related that during the German occupation of Norway in 1940, almost all Newegian government officials became members of the National Assembly Party which was referred to as the NS, which party she described as anti-Communist. She added her husband joined the NS. The informant also advised after the war Trygve Lie made an all-out effort to make Norway Communistic and she added many Norwegian citizens who had previously been arrested were released from prison after signing Communist Party membership cards. The informant said that she and her husband were imprisoned because her husband had been a member of the National Assembly Party. However, she related that she was released from prison after three months because she was able to smuggle a letter prison after three months because she was able to smuggle a letter to the American Embassy in Norway showing she was an American cities to the American Embassy in Norway showing she was an American cities and personal knowledge indicating Trygve Lie was a member of the Communist Party and at one time was in the pay of the Soviets.

The above is being submitted to you for your confidential information and not for dissemination.

SGR:dpk

. . .

DECLASE THE DEST 1259

Tolson_ Ladd_ Clegg_ Glavin_ Nichols

Tracy Harbo Belmont

Rosen

Monr Tele. Room Nease

Nease____

62-7787

INFIDENTIAL

Date:

February 23, 1881

To:

Mr. Donald L. Micholson Chief

Division of Security Cifice if Consular Ajjain Department of State

ashington, D. C.

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John Edgar Boover - Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

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An informant of unknown reliability but tho has furnished accurate information in the past has advised that Claf Aschberg (Ashberg) who resides in Faris, Trunce, and in Stockholm, Sweden, exerts a fan-reaching Russian influence on the United Mations affairs. According to the informant it was blaf Aechberg who persuaded frygue Lie to take Louis volivet into the organization of the The injurmant said Aschberg has on many Thited Nations. occasions approached Trygue Lie on important questions concerning Russian foreign policy. He said these contacts took , lace mainly during European visits of Trygue lie which led him invariably through Stockholm. According to the informant claf sochberg has known Trypue Lie wince the time Trygue Lis was the secretary of the Norwestan Torkers forty in the early 1920's. C

For your information three investigative reports containing background injormation concerning Olaf Aschberg and his son, Sture Aschberg, were jurnished your lepartment. as enclosures to my letter dated September 10, 1000, captioned "Eture Aschberg." You will note it is reported in those reports that reliable sources have described blaf Aschbert as the founder of the Communist , crty in Sweden and as a Soviet financial angel. " 160-

91 FEB 27 1951

\$GR: jpa

This is being submitsed for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside your Agency.

bc - 105-11787

- Trygue

BY SPECIAL MESSEMGER

Dote:

June 19. 1952

Mr. Donald L. Hicholson Chief, Division of Security Office of Security and Consular Affairs

Department of State Washington 25, D. C.

From

John Edgar Roover - Director rederal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL

OF THE UNITED WATIONS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/28/95 BY 309 AG) DW #96-1267/ pur Nelson 28F9

The Immigration and Maturalization Service recently adviced this Bureau that Trygue Lie was admitted to the United States at New York City, on February 27, 1952, under the provisions of Section 3 (7), of the Immigration Act of 1924, as emended.

Attached are two copies of a memorandum containing information concerning Trygue Lie.

This information is furnished for your confldential information and is not to be disseminated outside of your Department. In the absence of a specific request, no investigation will be conducted in this matter by this Bureau. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

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AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING

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BY SPL MSGR.

Assistant Attorney General Junes M. MoInerney

June 19, 1952

Director, FBI

TRYOVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Immigration and Naturalization Service regently advised this Bureau that Trygve Lie was admitted to the United States at New York City, on February 27, 1952, under the provisions of Section 3 (7), of the Immigration dot of 1924, as amended.

Attached are the original and one copy of a memorandum containing information concerning Trugue Lie.

The above information is also being furnished to the State Department. In the absence of a specific request, no investigation will be conducted in this matter by this Bureau.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES Attaffant AND FIELD CEFFCES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (Sbor JJD/fjb:jgf METABLATION CONTAINED MERE S INCLASSIFIED PAGIDING.

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June 18, 19.8

TRYOTE LIKE - DUE MILLE

The inmigration and maturalisation dervice recently furnished this dureau information reflecting that dry we die a fermegian Maximal, born July 18, 1996 at Calo, was admitted to the United States at New York City, on February 27, 1952, under the provisions of Seation 3 (7), of the imagration to 1924, as amended.

In Lie's accupation was reflected as "serviary Coneral of the United Nations" and his destination in the United States was shown as "e/o United Nations, New York, N. 7." The purpose of his visit was reported to be to rejoin his post at the United Nations.

This sureau has not conducted an investigation of Trygue Lie. However, our files umsain the following information concerning him.

Sleeker Street, New York Sity. Jokira was then believed to be the Emeastive Jerstary of what was then have as the Shied to be the Emeastive Jerstary of what was then have as the Shied formunist Jarry of America. At the time of their arrest, large quantities of Communist papers were found by the New York wise of Steparisant. Among these papers was a typewritten list of names of persons and publishing houses filled to an address in a foreign sountry. One of the names on this list a poured as "tud. Jur. Try we lie, Froud Pr. Cristiana, Forecy." Not all of the names on this list were Communist or promovementat, in fact, several names were recognized as anti-Jemmunist. This appeared to be a mailing list for the purpose of emokanging communist and Jectaliat literature between the United States and Turopa.

On April 29, 1981, the New York City "elice arrested

The publication "Pla m Tulk" issue duted Cotober, 1947, corried an article by Mr. Shappard Marley entitled "Stelin's Tool in the CN." This article is an indictment of Trygue Lie and embraces his activities from the time he first visited the Soviet Union in 1921, as a rising young official in the Hormerium Laber Party, until his election as decretary sens rul of the United Nations and Cherenfter. In brief the article attempts to show that Trygue Lie had proved himself a reliable friend of the stalin regime for nearly a quarter of a century and fully maritad this display of confidence, for a ich he, in turn, has shown sensine graticals by definite services to the UNES." The article continues in this vein pointing out that

Original to Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney

2 - Department of State 100-35/653-124 J. J. Dauntfjbergaring INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

in the 1920's Trygue Lie maintained his connections with the rulers of Russia through his position in the Berwegian Labor Party and his membership in an ultra-radical ming within the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam; that in the 1930's Trygue Lie performed his greatest service for Stalin; as Minister of Justice he was instrumental in deporting Stalin's archemeny, Leon Trotaky, from Horway in 1936; that the Horwayian Gevernment through Trygue Lie, Foreign Minister of Norway, proposed to the Soutet Union on April 9, 1945, the Joint Defense of Spitzenbergen. The nature and the sources of the information contained in this article are unknown and just how authoritative the article is cannot be determined. (100-351653)

An informant, whose reliability is unknown, advised in August, 1950, that it was her understanding that Tryque Lie was a Communist Party member and at one time had been in the pay of the Sovieta. The informant, the wife of a Norwegian businessman, was a resident of Fermay for twenty years. The informant related that during the German occupation of Norway in 1940, almost all Horwegian government officials became members of the National Assembly Party which was referred to as the NS, which party she described as anti-Communist. She added her husband joined the MS. The informant also advised after the war Truppe Lie made an all-out effort to make Norway Communistic and she added many Norwegian citizens who had proviously been arrested were released from prison after signing Communist Party membership cards. The informant said that she and her husband were imprisoned because her husband had been a member of the National Assembly Party. However, she related that she was released from prison after three menths because she was able to emuggle a letter to the American Sabassy in hormay showing she was an American citizen. The informant added that her husband died in prison. However, just prior to his death he had confidentially advised her that he had personal knowledge indicating Trygue Lie was a member of the Communist Party and at one time was in the pay of the Soviets. (100-3-80-259; Mrs. Ruth Hannevig, San Francisco)

This information was previously furnished to the State Department by letter deted September 20, 1950.

An informent of unknown reliability but who has furnished accurate information in the past has advised that Olaf Aschberg (Ashberg) who resides in Paris, France, and in Stockholm, Sweden, eserts a far-reaching Russian influence on the United Nations affairs. According to the informant (4)



it was Olaf Aschberg who persuaded Trygue Lie to take Louis Delivet into the organization of the United Nations. The informant said Aschberg has on many occasions approached Trygue Lie on important questions concerning Russian foreign policy. He said these contacts took place mainly during European visits of Trygue Lie which led him invariably through Stockholm. According to the informant Olaf Aschberg has known Trygue Lie since the time Trygue Lie was the accretary of the Norwegian Forkers Party in the early 1920's.

The State Department has been furnished investigative reports on Olaf Aschberg. You will note that it is reported therein that reliable sources have described Olaf Aschberg as the founder of the Communist Party of Sweden and a Reviet financial angel." (61-6629-112; Louis Gibarti)

This information was furnished to the State Department on February 23, 1951.

In July, 1951, a letter was received by this Bureau from Mr. Julian Snyder, Edgewater, Madison 3, Hisconein. This person, whose reliability is unknown, advised that he met a close friend in August, 1950, who was acquainted with a member of Trygue Lie's househeld staff. The latter teld a second party, who advised Mr. Snyder, that "Jacob Malik not only was a frequent visitor at Lie's home but that they drank heavily together." The household servant wished to convey the idea that Malik and Lie were not just friendly but intimate. This information was furnished to the State Department on July 3, 1951.

Jacob Kirchenstein is the subject of a security investigation by this fureau and a self-admitted agent of the Communist International in England in the years 1920 - 1927. - From 1917 to 1920, he was employed by the Commissariat of Railroade in Russia. Kirchenstein advised in July, 1951, that in his travel from Russia to England as a Comintern agent in 1980, he passed through Norway. At Trondheim, Norway, he met a newspaper editor named Lie or Lee whom Kirchenstein described as a Comintern contact. Lie or Lee and a Norwagian lawyer who accompanied him vouched for Kirchenstein's presence in Norway. Kirchenstein eightes it is his belief that this individual may be identical with Trygue Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations. (65-59088-53)

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

29415

P&T/T/LIE, Trygve

4 September 1952

Received from the State Department through Ligison channels

Sir,

It is respectfully requested that a 3 (7) non-immigrant visa be granted to Miss Cert Lie, daughter of Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Miss Lie is travelling in the near future to Europe. It will be greatly appreciated if the visa is issued at your earliest convenience, to prepare her for departure.

Yours sincerely,

Purchase and Transportation division

Mr. H. J. L'Heureux Chief, Visa Division United States Department of State Washington, D.C.

EL : 103

MDEXED.29 100-35-1653-13 puri puri 19182.

66 SEP 2

29410 INDEXED - 61

November 26, 1952

GIAN

Mr. John H. Reeter Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research, Inc. Room 160, Hotel Astor 44th Street and Broadway New York 19, New York

Dear Jack:

DIC:nem:mfo

Your communication postmarked November 21, 1952, has been received.

The interest and courtesy prompting you to bring the enclosed letter addressed to Mr. Walter Winchell to my attention are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely.

Je Eugar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect relations with correspondent have always been cordial and previous acknowledgments have been handled in the above manner. (94-41529; 94-44732)

RECEIVED REAL WOOM 75. Hd 9E G 92 M DE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF T MAN S GALLS TED 2 28 95 599 AG CWY

#90-1267/per release 140-15457-EBFD

NOV 28 1952

MAILED 10

JOHN H. TEETER

WALTER WINCHELL FOUNDATION, INC.

DAMON RUNYON MEMORIAL FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH, INC.

ROOM 160, HOTEL ASTOR

44 STREET AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y
PLAZA 7-7184

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
(Nov. 24, 195)

The attached was sent in by John H. Teeter.

Attachment

mpd

DO-6

Mr. Glavin

Winterrowd

Mr. Holloman

CA EVENNE C	OMES DE SANCO	
CE 2 28 95 B	Spa AGId	
#90-124	7 per nece	57-EBF9)

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EX. - 355

RECORDED.

10035065 DEC 10 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64
Office Memorandum • united states government
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI CONNECTIAL DATE: 3/3/53
PROM: SAC, WFO DECLASSIFIED BY SP9 AG/dmy b6 001 3/2/95 #90-1267 b7c
SUBJECT: TRYCVE LIE INFORMATION CONCERNING Gless (108 by 125)
INFORMANT Date of the Weshington Field Office interviewed 7-10-18111
On 2-17-53, Agents of the Washington Field Office interviewed unlisted phone number in connection with a fraud against the government case. At the conclusion of the discussion of the FAG case, volunteered the
following information: He advised that he i
He further advised that he has been has at various times and was
According to he knew TRYGVE LIF but has had by no contacts with him since although he has had
contacts with LIE's chauffeur. He stated LIE had the general reputation in that country of being a Communist and added that he believes this reputation still exists He said that
LIE was educated in Russia and is a friend of STALIN, and that further while LIE held a position as District Attorney in Norway he kept LEON TROTSKY incommunicado and was responsible for subsequently sending TROTSKY to Mexico.
said further that LIE accompanied QUISLING to Russia on one trip but he was unable to recall the date of this alleged trip. He said that one of the 48 issues of the magazine "Plain Talk", published at 240 ESE
Madison Avenue, New York City, carried an article concerning LIE which inferred that LIE was a Communist and gave considerable material on LIE background. He stated this article was factually correct and to make
certain LIE was aware of itche anonymously sent him a copy of the magazine COPIES DESTROYED COPIES DESTROYED informed that in 10-52 he "crashed" a party at the Russian 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Embassy and there met LOUIS QUINTANTILLA, the Mexican Ambassador to the Pan- American Union. The only other persons said he recalled as being at the Russian Embassy party were PAUL ROBESON and an actor by the name of
SILVER who appeared in the movie "Treasure Island". Will Shall William
CC - LOUIS QUINTANILLA (105-3029)] (A) U RECORDED - 26 20 MAR 5 1956
La Now 1

CONSCENTAL

	After this party said he was invited for dinner to
	QUINTANILIA's home which is located across the street from the Russian
	Embassy on 16th Street, NW. According to after dinner he and
	QUINTANILLA played a game of chess and QUINTANILLA asked him so many questions
	that he felt he was giving him "the third degree". From the nature of these
	questions, said he drew the conclusion that QUINMANILIA was a Communist
	but he could not furnish anything specific in this regard. He never the less
	stated that it was his definite feeling that QUINTANILIA was a Communist.
	related that as a result of he
	has a definite feeling that there have been many Communists in
	Attitudgi ne did not give any names did say that
	were definitely Communist sympathizers. He added
	however that he felt that their Communist sympathy at that time could
	largely be attributed to the fact that Russia was one of our Allies.
	In this connection he said he felt that some Communist sympathizers
	but added he did not specifically
1	know of any. However, according to
	could probably furnish names and information on Communist sympathizers
	He said that could be contacted at his residence
	phone, or business phone, He also said he was willing
	to have anyone contacting reveal to him the source of the information.
	said he felt Communist pressure is being constantly exerted
	both in government agencies and in diplomatic circles, and as an example
	cited the fact that one year ago was making a business trip to
	Bangkok, Thailand and was advised by some State Department official to b6
	stay away from him Informant gave no further information on this b7c
	matter. b7D
	and the second of the second o
	advised that in the course of his business
	has access to other than "Iron Curtain" embassies. He
	said he has access to the Scandinavian, South American, Thailand and Indonesian
	Embassies and at various times hears information which he considers of importance
	to the internal security of this country. As an example of this he stated that
	he was recently informed by that
	Russia is presently building submarine bases in Indonesian waters.
	portablelo
	transmitter receivers to the Thailand government and he described these as
	being about the size of a brief case. He said that these portable units
	are capable of transmitting messages from 50 to 1200 miles.

COMPXENTIAL

described himself as strongly anti-Communist and said he
had been furnishing information to
in Washington who is the
but did not explain why he has been giving information to
Informant said there was a question in his mind as to whom he
should talk to since he feared leaks and felt that the Communists were
capable of "eliminating" a person opposing them. He was advised of the
jurisdiction of the FEI in matters relating to the internal security of
the U. S. and was assured that any information he furnished would be
kept strictly confidential. He then stated he would be glad to be re-
contacted within the next month and would like to arrange some method
whereby he could advise the FBI of information as soon as possible when
he received it. Interviewing agents noted that appears to be
very cooperative.
The Washington Field does not contemplate recontacting

b7C b7D



m. Walter Menchell vog Do you know that inggle Lie, limited nations hader is a farmer communit. As a Juny more he was a rece test speaker for the Communicat Jaulle movement in Oslo harevaly. We read in Jeremich chapter 13. and very 23:" Can The Ethinpeace change his skin or the leopard change his OSCARATORK , NORWAY Do Juse knew that the present hear of the norwegian Tabor government Minister Oscar Tork and all the ministers of the different department afothat Jober Jonenment are all larner communist The present narvegran Army is at least 25% comment It is worth

Office Memorandum • united states government

TO A. H. Belmont DATE: October 7, 1953

Ladd Nichols Belmoor Glavi Harbo Rosen

Gearts

Tele, Room -

A. Branigan (N)

SUBJECT:

INFORMATION CONCERNING

New York, by air-tel 9/30/53, reported that, according to INS, the subject (former Secretary General of the United Nations from 1945 to 1953) had arrived from abroad on that date. New York stated that INS furnished this information in accordance with instructions by teletype from the Central Office of INS, Washington, D. C., that the FBI was to be notified immediately upon the arrival of Lie in the United States.

Bureau files reveal one main file relative to Lie (100-351653), but there is no indication therein that the Bureau has ever requested advice from INS as to the arrival of Lie in the United States. There are also approximately 500 "C" references to Lie's name, but these have not been searched. The main file has been closed.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Liaison Section be requested to determine from the Headquarters of INS whether there is any basis for the instruction to their New York Office that the FBI be notified immediately upon the arrival of Lie in the United States. The original incoming teletype from New York is attached.

ALL ENFORMATION CONTAINED

WEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/95/84/599 AGIDA #90-1267/per ruea

月5日間

JSM:mjh~~> 100-351653

AIR-TEL FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAN MISH

NEW YORK, 9/30/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

TRYGVE LIE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. ON INSTANT DATE INS, NYC, ADVISED

LIE ACCOMPANIED BY WIFE, HJORDIS, ARRIVED AT NY, INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

TODAY VIA SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM, FLIGHT 915. LIE CARRIED

NORWEIGN DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT AND WAS ADMITTED UNDER H-1 VISA UNTIL

DECEMBER 30, 1953. HIS PURPOSE IN COMING TO THE US LISTED AS:(1. DEDICATE

THE A. H. FELL ROOM AT UN LIBRARY)(2. SERIES OF 31 LECTURES UNDER AUSPICES
OF COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU)(3. DISCUSS PUBLICATION OF MEMOIRS WITH MAC MILLAN

COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.) BASIS OF INS NOTIFICATION WAS TELETYPE FROM CENTRAL

OFFICE, INS, WASHINGTON, D.C. TO NOTIFY FBI IMMEDIATELY UPON LIE'S ARRIVAL.

BOARDMAN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
2/28/95RV SY 10/00/00
(190-15457 - EBF9)

3 BUREAU (REGULAR)

100-35/653-17

WTS:PHM (#6)

memoto: A. A. Branger

Mr. Belmont

The S R

Sent____M

Per____

8 OCT 27 18 pecial Agent in Charge

100-351653

Office Memorandum • United STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 19. 1953

Clegg

Tracv

Tele. Room

Holloman

SUBJECT:

TRYGVEOLIE

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to Mr. Branigan's memorandum of October 7, 1953, in which it was pointed out that INS in New York had advised our New York Office of the arrival of Trygve Lie in the United States. New York advised that this action was taken by INS based upon instructions from the central office of INS in Washington. However, a review of Bureau files failed to indicate that the Bureau had ever requested INS to take such action. It was recommended that INS be contacted to determine the basis for their action.

Mr. Edward Morgan of INS advised that be was formerly a member of the Norwegian Labor Party from 1919 to 1922 and a member of the Norwegian Soviet Friendship Society until 1945. By virtue of these activities he comes within the purview of Section 212 (a) (28) (c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and is subject to exclusion from the United States. However, according to the provisions of this Act he is eligible to enter the United States on a special permit due to the fact that he has been actively opposed to Communism for the past five years.

It is a routine procedure for INS to notify the FBI in cases of this type when an individual enters the United States under the special provisions described above. The INS file contained no request from the Bureau that we be notified upon the arrival of Lie.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

NWP:bjl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/95 BY SP9 AG/dnu

#90-1267, per release

190-15457-E

RECORDED - 86

100-35165

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OCT 21 1953

EX-108

5 0 OCT 30 1953



Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

DATE

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED

NAME (Lost, in CAPS) (Fir	e) (Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citizenship) NORWAY
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AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL PAA	OF ARRIVAL	
PERMANENT ADDRESS HOFFS U	30 Osa	O
746 - 1896	BIRTH PLACE	
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION		FK
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION	'- 7/c	
DESTINATION		

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F.B. I

6: CI.A. 5:00 DMAY 1 8 1866: Form 1:57 (Rev. 7-15-63)

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigations

Department of Justice

Washington 25, D. C.

Deputy Associate Commissioner Travel Control

100-35-1653

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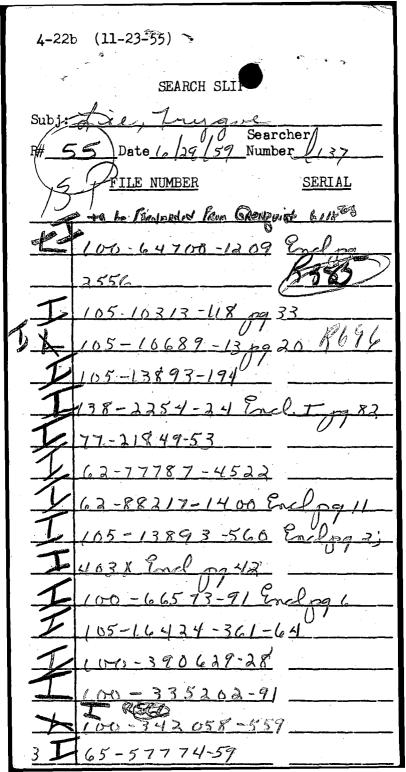
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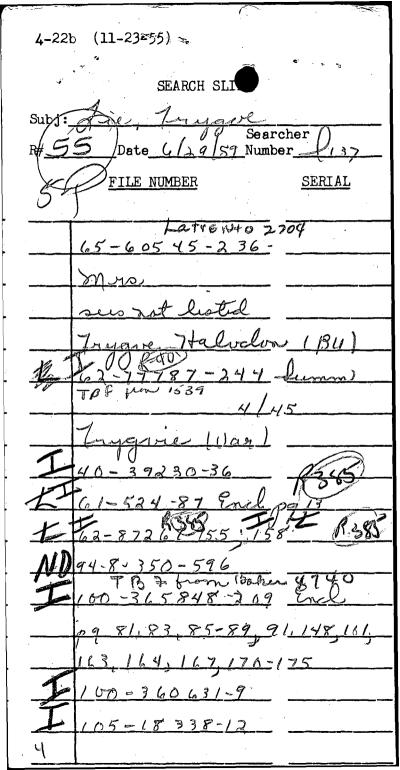
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Federal Bureau of Investigation Records Branch

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Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO			•	
	State of			
	A-2			. :
DATE				
	10-20-61	· . 	<u> </u>	

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle) OC	CUPATION	
10				
LIE TRYGVE				
HOME ADDRESS				
-				
not shown				
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH				6
not shown				
RACE		NA	TIONALITY	
				•
			Norway	
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF IN	ITENDED STAY		NOTWAY	
A-2 D/S				
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISS	ION TO UNITED STATES			
10-20-61 NYIA				
DESTINATION				
Motel Drake, Park	Ave., NYC			
ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN L	INDER 14			

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F.B.I.

ln cc: C.I.A. G-2 O.S.1. O.N.I.

1-57 (Rev. 10-1-60) Assistant Commissioner **Examinations Division**

66 NOV 221961

INITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUNE CE

RXX

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice Washington 25, D. C.

· · · · ·			
FILE NO.			
DATE			
5/18,	/62		e.

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a).

15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

 Λ -2

NAME	(Last, in CAPS) (First) (Middle)	OCCUPATION
${\mathscr O}_{\scriptscriptstyle m L}$	Œ, Tnygve	
HOME A	DDRESS	
Н	offsveien 30, Oslo, Norway	
	D PLACE OF BIRTH DOB not given) Oslo	
RACE		Norwegian /
PURPOS	E AND LENGTH OF INTENDED STAY	
Α-	2; D/S	
DATE AN	D PLACE OF ADMISSION TO UNITED STATES	
5/	18/62; NYIA	
DESTINA	TION	
c/	o Norwegian Consulate, N.Y.C.	
ACCOMP	ANYING CHILDREN UNDER 14	

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F.B.I.

jlg

ALL PRI INFORMATION CONTAINED CUT OF MEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED OF ACTUAL PAINTY

126 | Golden Commission

Assistant/Commissioner Examinations Division NOT RECORDED

19 MAY 29 1962

CE: C.I.A: CHIN 27 1962 O.N.I. 1-57 (Rev. 10-1-60)

~____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Immigration and Naturalization Service

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO.	-2-
DATE / () /	15/02

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(a) in (a) of the initialization and nationality Acti	그동물은 집중 모음 기가 있었다. 이 경우 등 등 이 기가 있는 것 같아 하는 것 같아.
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ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN UNDER 14	

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

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Assistant Commissioner Examinations Division

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Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

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The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle)	OCCUPATION
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Hoffou 30, Oslo			
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH			
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7-16-96 Oslo	<u>ئىنىڭ ئەنىگىنىڭ</u>		
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			보고 개발을 하는데 본인 하는 등을 가고 있다.

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

ALL FI	BI INFORMATION	CONTAINED			กเล้		
DATE	n is unclassif 2/20/95/by.	SMAG	dny	JE 10			
cc: C.I.A. G-2	-1267/pei (190-	relea. - 15457.	NEBF9)^ 33	Assi	stant Com aminations	missioner Division
O.S.I. O.N.I. State Dept.		A					
Form 1-57 (Rev. 2-10-62)	POR		4000				
	53 M	ru T Q	1203				



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Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice Washington 25, D. C. FILE NO. (If any)

A - 2
DATE

APR 26,1964

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(a) is (b) or the minigration at				
NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citize	nship)
LIE	PRY	GVE	Nor	WEGIAN
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Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

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58 MAY 21 1964

NITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTI

Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Marty

FILE NO. (If any)

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Department of Justice

Washington 25; D. C. ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED

WEREM IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

##20-1201 PPU TIELLER

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Lost, in CAPS) (First) (Middle) NATIONALITY (Citizenship)

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UNITED STATES ADDRESS

##0TEL CARLYLE MY C

AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL

PERMANENT ADDRESS

##0FEEN 30 OS LO MORWAY

BIRTH DATE BIRTH PLACE

TULY 16 1896 OS LO, MORWAY

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. L.

2

DESTINATION

SEE

cc: C.I.A. G-2

State Dept.

39 MAY 25 1966

4/27/66 N.Y. N.Y.
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION

U.S. ADD.

Form I-57 (Rev. 7-15-63)

33. MA EE IL BI YAM

100-351653

Deputy Associate Commissioner NOT RECORDED

Travel Control

19 MAY 5 1966

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NITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JU

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Department of Justice Washington 25, D. C.

5.		A-2	
	FILE NO.		
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94°,		6/19/	59

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101(a) 15(A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

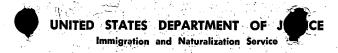
				
NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle)	OCCUPATION	
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Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F.B.I

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED

Assistant Commissioner

1-57



Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

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Director, Federal Bureau	of	Inve	stiga	tion
Department of Justice		₹		
Washington 25, D. C.				. '

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DATE	The state of the s		
Nov.	12. 1960		

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

	the state of the s			
NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle)	OCCUPATION	
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DESTINATION				
Chatham Hotel NYC				
ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN UNDE	R 14			
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Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

ALL FRI INFORMATION CONTAINED	
MEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED	
DATE 2/28/95 BY SOA AG COM	
#90-1267 (per release))
(190-15457-EBF9)	
cc: C.I.A.	
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Assistant Commissioner Examinations Division

NOT RECORDED

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Office Memorandum • United States Government

ro	:	Mr.	Tolson
	•		707001

DATE: September 5, 1956

FROM: L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Messrs. Ladd and Tracy informed me that some of the research people in the Commission of Government Security had made considerable comment on Trygve Lie's book, In the Cause of Peace, wherein on page 389 Lie has referred to charges of subversion on the part of employees of the United Nations. He turned the matter over to Byron Price who reported that the FBI could furnish no derogatory data on employees of the UN.

Ladd's recollection was that this was a fact, but-connotations in which it was used would convey the impression that there was no derogatory information available. Ladd was wondering if we could furnish him any information either officially by letter to Loyd Wright or orally.

Mr. Stanley has reviewed the matter and it is recommended the attached letter go forward to Wright.

LBN:hpf

(4) Enclosure Cont

cc - Mr. Boardman

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREM IS UNCLASSIFIED

I went over briefly the background of this LBN:nl 9-18-56 ADDENDUM: with Messrs. Ladd and Tracy on September 17. They both suggested that we send a letter to Loyd Wright since some of the research people have now written up the Trygve Lie comment without an explanation as to the Bureau's reason for declining to furnish information. I told them we would be glad to send such a communication. INDEXED-68 RECORDED-68

In the letter to Loyd Wright in the 3rd paragraph reference is made to the Chelf Committee Report, 1953, their investigation of the subversion in the UN and what was done about it. This reference is deliberate because on page 12, the point is made that in the 1953 cases of individuals who appeared before the Grand Jury who were defiant it was revealed that the FBI had transmitted derogatory information and that "The State/Department had either refrained from making any adverse comment to Lie or had delayed action from periods up to more than 3 years." Tracy and Ladd, of course how about this report.

Winterrowd

Tele. Room

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE Office Mem. rdu GOVERNMENT UNITE MR. R. R. ROACH B:December 12, 1956 TO MR. S. J. PAPICA Belmont TRYGVE LIE SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY NORWAY On December 11, 1956. Tele, Room Holloman > During World War_II Stockholm was a regional headquarters for OSS operations. [During the course of his file review, discovered a memorandum concerning the subject. The author of the memorandum was not identified. The communication indicated that the source of the information was a Norwegian who had worked for British Intelligence in Scandinavia during the Second World War. The memorandum contained the following information? "In the course of a discussion of Norwegian politics source mentioned an incident in the past of two prominent Norwegian officials which has been forgotten with the passing of the years. In the summer of 1921 Trygue LIE now General Secretary of U. N. and Lars EVENSEN, now Minister of Commerce in the Norwegian Government, were arrested at Ostbanenstasjon in Oslo for illegal transport of money from Moscow, allegedly two bags. Source was unable to give further details but added that this happened at the time of Norway's greatest labor conflict which amounted to practically a general strike. It was after this incident that LIE became legal adviser to the Labor Party. Both LIE and EVENSEN in the early 20's were active in the organization MOT DAG, a radical academical society with a Communist twinge. advised that he was unable to furnish any information relative to the reliability of the foregoing. He stated that he wanted to pass on this data for the information of the Bureau. CLASSIFIED BY 602 WILSTEP100 ACTION: DECLASSIFY OF THE The above information is being directed to the attention of the Espionage Section. SJP: bal all 2.9.83 1 - Mr. Branigan MINEVEN . 74 1 - Liaison Section 1 - Mr. Papich 9/ ke shown